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### **Overview**

#### Identification

#### **COUNTRY**

Tanzania

#### **EVALUATION TITLE**

Governance and Anticorruption

#### **EVALUATION TYPE**

Independent Performance Evaluation

#### **ID NUMBER**

DDI-MCC-TZA-thrshld-2011-1.1

#### Version

#### **VERSION DESCRIPTION**

Raw data for internal use only

### Overview

#### **ABSTRACT**

The methodologies employed by the evaluation are both quantitative and qualitative. Wherever possible, we obtain data and employ an identification strategy with which to estimate the causal effect of a given intervention. Data are collected from program participants, and data collection was handled by EcomResearch – a Dar es Salaam based research firm. Because data is often unavailable, and because randomization was never employed in treatment assignment, such causal estimations are sometimes impossible. Where quantitative methods cannot be used to assess the effect of an intervention, we employ qualitative methods. We conduct interviews with program participants, engage in document review, and – in some cases – conduct semi-structured field interviews to assess the implementation and sustainability of a given intervention. We also examine the logical link between the intervention and the reduction of corruption, in light of related academic literatures. The quantitative methods employed in this evaluation give precise estimates of the effect of training on a narrowly defined quantity of interest. Qualitative methods, on the other hand, cannot give as precise an estimate, but may incorporate a broader variety of factors than quantitative estimation allows.

#### **EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**

Ex-Post

#### **UNITS OF ANALYSIS**

Individuals and institutions/organizations

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### **TOPICS**

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Capacity Building and Institutional Development	MCC Sector	

#### **KEYWORDS**

Anti-corruption

### Coverage

#### **GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE**

National coverage

#### **UNIVERSE**

Key government of Tanzania representatives involved in the threshold program activities.

## **Producers and Sponsors**

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
James Hollyer	New York University
Leonard Wantchekon	New York University

#### **FUNDING**

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC	

#### **Metadata Production**

#### **METADATA PRODUCED BY**

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC		Metadata Producer

#### **DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION**

2014-03-28

#### **DDI DOCUMENT VERSION**

1.1 (March 2014). This version uses an updated metadata template.

#### **DDI DOCUMENT ID**

DDI-MCC-TZA-thrshld-2011-1.1

## MCC Compact and Program

#### **COMPACT OR THRESHOLD**

Tanzania Threshold

#### **PROGRAM**

This ex post performance evaluation is intended to provide an independent analysis of the impact and effectiveness of the Tanzania Threshold Program based on interviews with program participants and a review of project documents. It is intended to assess the impact of Program activities; to provide lessons learned for the Government of Tanzania, the MCC, and program participants; and to uphold the MCC's commitment to measuring program results. To achieve these ends, this evaluation does the following: 1. Wherever data and identification constraints allow, estimate the causal effect of the intervention with quantitative methods. Where this is not possible, we attempt to assess the effectiveness of the intervention with qualitative methods. 2. Assess whether Program activities were implemented as intended. 3. Assess whether the results of these activities will be sustainable. 4. Determine what lessons may be drawn from the successes or failures of Program activities.

#### MCC SECTOR

Capacity Building and Institutional Development (Cap Bldg & Inst Dev)

#### **PROGRAM LOGIC**

The Tanzania Threshold Country Program (TCP) provided \$11 million in support of anticorruption programs between May 2006 and September 2008. The TCP sought to improve Tanzania's performance on the MCC's selection indicators (notably that for corruption) - which had previously proved insufficient to secure Compact eligibility. Tanzania did qualify for a Compact Program in 2006, but nonetheless sought to implement the TCP. The Tanzania TCP had four principal goals: 1. The reduction of corruption in public procurement. 2. An improvement in the enforcement of the rule of law. 3. The enhancement of the non-governmental sector's ability to scrutinize corruption. 4. The passage of an anti-money laundering act and creation of a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

#### **PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS**

National coverage

## **Sampling**

## Study Population

Key government of Tanzania representatives involved in the threshold program activities.

## Sampling Procedure

PETS districts were selected by random sampling to be interviewed.

## Response Rate

Our measure of article quality weights factors such as the quality of the writing and the ability to place a given story in a broader context; whereas, much of PACT's training emphasized investigative methods.

# Questionnaires

No content available

# **Data Collection**

## **Data Collection Dates**

Start	End	Cycle
2009-12-01	2010-06-30	N/A

## Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Ecom-Research		

# **Data Processing**

No content available

# **Data Appraisal**

No content available